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The latest returns show that the next House of Representatives will be made up of 185 Democrats, 138 Republicans and 2 Butler men. The Democratic majority over all will be 45.

The official vote of Vermont, with one small town lacking, is as follows: For Blaine, 39,341; Cleveland, 17,292; St. John, 1612; Butler, 783; scattering, 41. Blaine's plurality, 22,049; Blaine's majority, 19,698; total vote, 59,044.

As far as heard from, St. John received the not remarkable number of 354 votes in Kansas. Blaine got 121,400; Cleveland 70,000 and Butler 11,498. These figures are the official returns from 62 of the 82 counties. The remaining 20 counties will increase Mr. Blaine's plurality to about 90,000.

While the Democracy of New York agree in claiming that the "official returns" give the State to Cleveland, it is to be noted, that no two of the leading Democratic papers of New York city, the *Sun*, *World*, *Times* and *Herald*, agree to Cleveland's plurality; the variation between the highest and lowest of their statements amounting to no less than 707 votes.

In New York city, William R. Grace, the county Democracy's candidate, is elected Mayor by a plurality of 10,902. He received 96,398 votes; Hugh J. Grant, Tammany, had 85,391, and F. S. Gibbs, Republican, 44,381. The city gave Cleveland 138,080 votes, as compared with 123,014 for Hancock; Blaine 89,847 against 81,730 for Garfield; Butler 3470 and St. John 1036. Cleveland's plurality is 43,333; Hancock's was 41,384.

It is not an impossible thing that portions of each electoral ticket may be found to be elected in New York. Thus far the tickets have been counted as wholes; but often a voter scratches the name of a single elector, against whom he has a prejudice, or splits tickets are voted. In the final canvass all these things are taken account of; and in 1880, the votes for different electors on the same ticket varied nearly two thousand votes.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, in congratulating Mr. Cleveland on his election, says: "We owe your election, in my judgment, to the fact that the people believed you to be an honest man, and not to any particular efforts made by any faction of either the Democratic or Republican parties." Mr. Vanderbilt is quite too modest. He knows very well that Cleveland owes his election to \$150,000 given by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to the Democratic committee at the last moment, to be used by them in the State of New York.

It is officially announced that the formal opening of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans will take place December 16. Applications for space will be received until November 25 and exhibits until December 10. The main building, horticultural hall and machinery extension are now ready. The Government building will be completed November 15, art gallery November 25, live stock building December 1, steam raise to test machinery November 25.

Probably few facts are better established in the political history of New York, than that John A. Griswold was elected governor of that State; and that he was defrauded of his office by Democratic inspectors counting bogus Democratic votes. The Republicans of New York, on the other hand, have an unimpeached record. They are entitled *prima facie* to the supposition that they are not now attempting a fraud.

The close vote in New York recalls like instances in our previous political history. In 1840 Maine gave Harrison only 41 plurality, and Arkansas gave Van Buren less than 1000 plurality. In 1844 Clay carried Tennessee by 113 over Polk, while Polk secured Louisiana by 620 plurality. In 1852 Pierce had only 25 plurality in Delaware, Grant carried California in 1848 by only 200, while Seymour secured the vote of Oregon by the narrow plurality of 164. In 1876 the plurality of Hayes in each of the States of Florida, South Carolina and Oregon was less than 1000. Four years ago the vote of California was again very close, Hancock securing only 78 plurality, and one elector for Garfield was elected.

A New York despatch says that a large number of ballots were cast in New York and Brooklyn, from which a portion of the name of one of the Republican electors had been clipped, and that all these were thrown out by the election officers. It is reported to be Mr. Everts' opinion that the courts will overturn this action as illegal, and direct at least that the names of the thirty-five remaining electors be counted. There are numerous precedents for this. It is also an open question whether Butlerfield's name should not be counted. The New York courts have uniformly held in election cases that the intent of the voter shall be taken into consideration. No case precisely similar to Butlerfield's has been decided, as the law only recently went into operation, but a test case will undoubtedly be taken into the courts. It is estimated that 1800 clipped ballots were thrown in New York and Brooklyn.

The Republican National committee say: "If Mr. Cleveland shall be found to have a plurality of even one vote, a prompt acquiescence will follow from the Republicans of the United States. If Mr. Blaine shall be found to have a plurality of only one vote, prompt acquiescence will be expected from the Democrats of the United States. The belief of the committee, founded upon investigation, is that Mr. Blaine has a plurality of several hundred votes, and if that be so, every honest man will demand that it be officially declared. Until the official declaration shall be made, we ask the public to wait and unite with us in an honorable effort to secure a perfectly fair count. Purity in elections is the only safety for Republican institutions."

England, like the United States, has been suffering from stagnation of business. The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* says that "such is the stagnation of business just now, without encouraging sign, not only in this country, but also abroad, that dear money is scarcely possible." The lack of confidence, the timidity, and consequent inactivity in business circles, is not confined to Great Britain or the United States, but credible evidence indicates its extension to Continental, and even to Asiatic, countries. Therefore there must be some cause, outside of political agitation, for the universal distrust, which has affected America even less, perhaps, than other quarters of the globe.

"In two or three days," said Mr. Beecher, on Friday evening, "I shall have forgotten that such a thing as a Presidential election has been stirring the minds of men." Mr. Beecher may forget this election, for he undoubtedly has a shocking bad memory; but he will find that a good many people will not forget it, nor cease to remember with indignation that it was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who rallied the adherents to the support of Mr. Cleveland, by the shameful declaration, twice repeated in public meetings, that Mr. Cleveland had only to receive the vote of every man in New York who had broken the Seventh Commandment to get 200,000 majority in the State! Mr. Beecher will also probably find that his own congregation will not readily forget his recent conduct; and it is quite possible that they will not let him forget it as soon as he intends to. In the interview, in which he made the remark above quoted, he intimated that *thirteen* of his sixteen church officers disapproved his course; and the proportion of the church and congregation who have been mortified and disgusted by his campaign letters and speeches is probably quite as large. The feeling that Mr. Beecher has disgraced himself and the church is said to be very strong among them; and it is not likely that it will disappear in "two or three days," or months or years.

The Mormons wince under the aggressive action of the Christian schools, in which already one-fourth the school children of Utah are taught. The *Deseret News*, the Mormon organ of Salt Lake City, in a recent issue, devotes a leader of over a column to a furious attack on the New West Education Commission, which is making most rapid advance in Christian education. The editorial in question says:

"The primal purpose of the New West Education Commission, should receive special attention from the people of Utah. . . . Latter-day Saints, can you understand this? Under the pretence of educating your children in the common rudiments, these teachers who are establishing schools among you, . . . have for their primary object something in advance of the effects of the *Edmunds law*. By promoting dissension, inciting rebellion, bringing about disputes between the priests and the people, opposing polygamy, exercising an influence over the Mormon faith, they expect to plant the first grain of Mormon soil. These are only the beginning of their operations; you see, their final object is the destruction of the liberties of the Mormon people not fully accomplished by the *Edmunds law*, and the entire overthrow of Mormonism. Now if you want to aid in this work of the New West Education Commission send your children to be taught in their schools."

Yet the Christian schools prosper, and are constantly calling for more teachers, so rapidly do the scholars from Mormon homes increase in them.

The violence with which the Democrats resent the suggestion that the official count can alone determine the result in New York on which depends the general result, is characteristic but not altogether commendable. Just look at the case. The total vote of the State of New York is, in round numbers, 1,129,000. The majority as claimed by either side is about 1000. A correction or change of the count, which should take six hundred from one column and put it into another, would throw the majority the other way. A thousand is less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total vote of New York. One-tenth of one per cent of the total vote of Vermont is *sixty*. A majority of *fifty-five* for the entire State of Vermont is equal to a majority of a thousand for the State of New York—that is, it would be the same proportion of the total. Now suppose the result in the State of Vermont, as given by the Press reports, had been such that a change of twenty-eight votes from one column to another, or a deduction of fifty-five from one column, would throw the majority on the other side, would it be unreasonable for the side apparently in the minority to say: hold on; don't shout too much just yet; wait for the official count. The official count of the vote in this city, last September, made a change of 43 in a single ward. The official count of our State, varied nearly six hundred from the unofficial. In counting the votes of nearly a million and a quarter of men, cast at nearly two thousand different precincts, there is opportunity for many an honest error and dishonest change. The man or paper or committee that under such a state of things claims that the case is decided beyond question, and hoots at any suggestion that the official canvass may change the decision, simply says in effect: "The final count may give the result to us—we have certainly come very near getting it—and we propose to have it anyway!" That appears to be about the attitude of the Democracy at present.

The New York *Times* has not quite gone the length of the Albany *Argus*, which called for the murder of any official who should undertake to certify to a Republican majority in New York; but otherwise it rivals the out-and-out Demo-

cratic papers. In the intemperance of some of its language, there is "no shadow of doubt," it said, a day or two ago, "that Cleveland has been elected," "and those who doubt it," it said, are waiting for "false returns" to be supplied by a "gang" of Republican "sharpshooters." It has not in so many words called for the mobbing of those who venture to doubt the absolute accuracy of its returns; but it chuckled, in its news columns on Friday, over the mobbing of a citizen who ventured to say a word or two for Blaine from the steps of the *Herald* building. It narrated with complacency how a mob of roughs, whom it dignified with the title of "enthusiastic citizens," "surged about the office of the *Times*" and cheered for Cleveland and for independent journalism, and then marched to the Western Union building hoarsely shouting: "Blood! blood! Jay Gould's blood!" It evidently approves Mr. Manning's announcement that "the Democratic State board of canvassers will see that the true vote is correctly declared." It has distinctly taken the ground that nothing is or shall be the "true vote" but the vote for Cleveland; and it has had no word of rebuke for the incendiary appeal to mob violence put forth by the Democratic National committee. For those who remember what the *Times* was under Henry J. Raymond, it is a sad sight to see it where it is now.

The *Union* tenders its hearty congratulations to the Burlington *Free Press*, the leading Republican paper of Vermont, upon the excellent showing made by the Republicans of the Green Mountain State. Practically complete returns give Blaine a plurality of only about 22,000 against a plurality of over 27,000 for Garfield.—*Brooklyn Union*.

The *Free Press* accepts the *Union's* congratulations; and begs leave to inform its Brooklyn contemporary, that largely owing to the rain storm on election day, the total vote in this State was unusually light, being over 6000 votes less than in 1880. With the electoral vote of Vermont absolutely secure for Blaine and Logan, many a Republican considered it of small consequence to have the majority swelled one, by his vote, and stayed at home rather than go two or three miles in the rain and mud, for the sake of voting. We have no doubt that a fine day would have added 3000 to Mr. Blaine's plurality and given him a round 30,000, which is all we ever hoped or expected. As it was, the majority for Blaine is over five thousand more than the total vote for Cleveland, in Vermont. Mr. Blaine would doubtless be glad of a good many more "stinging rebukes" of the same kind. We have not heard of ten Republicans in the State of Vermont that voted for the *Union's* spotted candidate.

Some of the Independent papers rival the foulest-mouthed Democratic sheets in their abuse of the Republican National committee and its eminent legal advisers. The *Evening Post* denounces them as "thimble-riggers," "Blaine desperadoes" and "would-be burglars," and insults the eminent statesmen, divines and jurists who have defended Mr. Blaine from its malevolent and reckless assaults. The New York *Times* is equally vindictive. It declares that "Mr. Blaine would no doubt be quite willing to take by theft and fraud that great office which the voters of the United States have decreed that he shall not have, and nothing but fear will deter the precious set of conspirators in this city, who are casting about for some means of setting aside the verdict of the ballot, from attempting to carry out their evil purposes." It charges the Republican leaders with making an impudently attempt to steal the Presidency, and asserts that "public safety demands that they be watched just as burglars would be watched who had been overheard declaring their intention to 'crack' a bank." Such insults could only come from journals that have gone over, body and soul, to the enemy. The *Evening Post* has long been more Democratic than Republican, and Republicans may now bid a final farewell to the *Times*.

Why the Democrats are so Confident.

Various things seem to indicate that the Democratic National committee's reliance on getting the electoral vote of New York is based quite as much on men as on votes. Prominent among these, of course, is Mr. Dan Manning's announcement that "the Democratic State board of canvassers will see that the true vote is correctly declared."

The Republicans do not depend upon a Democratic State board, but upon the votes—a majority of which they are confident, have been given to the Republican ticket. Another quite significant thing is a New York letter to the Boston *Globe*, the leading Democratic paper of that city. This, coming from some source very near the Democratic headquarters, says: "There is no State north of Mason and Dixon's line where the Democrats are in such absolute possession of the returns as they are in the Empire State. The board of canvassers or returning board in this city is composed of members of the Board of Aldermen. This body is heavily Democratic. Each of the sub-committees has a Democratic chairman. When there is a dispute it is the easiest matter in the world to determine who will obtain the benefit. A committee with a Democratic chairman on occasions of this character, is very naturally Democratic. One gentleman, who has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for years, told your correspondent tonight that he would stake his life that Cleveland would not get the worst of it when the official canvass in this city was made. The county clerk, with whom the tallies are deposited, is one of the most prominent Democrats in the city."

The present complexion of the Board of Aldermen is eight Tammany Democrats, seven members of the County Democracy and seven Republicans. The president is Wm. P. Kirk, a Tammany Democrat. As Mr. Kelly is determined that Governor Cleveland shall have fair play, he has had in the manipulation of the canvassing committees will no doubt soon make itself apparent."

The writer adds that of the sixty counties, in the State, forty-seven are wholly or chiefly in the hands of the Democrats, and he sums up the case as follows:

It is therefore very plain to be seen that if Governor Cleveland has carried New York, and both returning boards are in the hands of the Democrats, it is going to be a pretty hard matter for the Republicans to obtain the certificate of election, particularly when the Governor himself is the individual who signs it.

It probably will be a hard matter to unearth and establish frauds, and secure a fair decision in cases of contest or doubt; but the National and State committees have secured legal counsel in every county and they intend to secure an honest final count, if they can.

A Glance over the Field.

The voters of Illinois had the good sense to relegate Carter Harrison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to private life. As Mayor of Chicago, Harrison has been a scandal, and his promotion to the Governorship would have been a shame and disgrace. In the neighboring State of Wisconsin the Republicans came very near making a clean sweep. Gov. Briggs of Chicago convention fame "pulled through for Congress, but only one or two other Democratic candidates shared his good luck."

In New Jersey, the Republicans gain throughout the State in the local and legislative elections. They retain control of the Senate, and gain the Assembly by 8 to 10 majority, against a Democratic majority of 8 last winter. For the first time in four years they control both branches of the Legislature, and will be able to hold a general meeting and elect Republican successors to the present Republican State comptroller and State treasurer, retaining to the party those two offices, the only important ones in the State which they now hold. The Republicans elect four congressmen and the Democrats three.

The Next House.

The present House of Representatives opened its session with 119 Republican members, 191 Democrats, 6 Readjusters, 2 Greenbackers and 2 vacancies and 5 Independents. The Democratic majority was subsequently somewhat increased by deciding contested election cases in favor of the Democratic contestants. Enough is now known of the result of Tuesday's election to make it certain that the Democrats will have a majority in the next House, though a much smaller one than in the last. At present it is set at 31. Among those returned to the new Congress is Mr. Carlisle, who will probably succeed himself as Speaker. The New England delegation, with Hannay, Rice and Long from Massachusetts, and Reed and Dingley from Maine, as leading members, is, as before, except Judge Poland of this State, Messrs. Hewitt, Cox and Hiseock of New York, Randall, Curdin and Kelley of Pennsylvania, William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, McKinley of Ohio, Morrison of Illinois, and Holman of Indiana are returned. Some prominent members of the present House will be missed from the next. Congressman Horst of Michigan appears to have been defeated; and among others either beaten or retired are Finerty of Chicago and Robinson of Brooklyn, the two great twisters of the British lion's tail, Keifer, Eaton of Connecticut, Bedford, Rosencrans, "Calamity" Wellor, Blackburn, who goes to the Senate from Kentucky, Chalmers of Mississippi, and W. P. Kellogg of Louisiana.

The Rebel Yell.

The rejoicings at the South over the assumed election of Cleveland, seem to fall little short of frenzy. In St. Louis at a Democratic meeting, Friday evening, Jeff Davis's name, and the airs "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag," played by the band, were uproariously cheered, while one of the orators declared that soon would be heard "the tramp, tramp, tramp of the boys in gray." Ex-Gov. Brown, another speaker, took occasion to say: "The flag of the South went down in war, but thank God, it did not go down in dishonor. To-night, we rejoice that the men who bore it have asserted their supremacy." Senator Gordon of Georgia, who is in New York city, typified Southern Democratic sentiment, when in a speech Saturday evening he said: "For the first time in a quarter of a century I can greet you as my fellow-countrymen; for the first time since the drums beat on the field of battle I can greet you as my fellow-countrymen. As a Southern man, looking back through the dark vista of civil war and looking forward to night with a bounding heart, I stand here to-night to tell you (pointing to the stars and stripes), that is my flag." This declaration by an ex-Confederate general that the banner of the stars and stripes is his flag only when it floats over a Democratic government, shows distinctly where he stands—and he is not by any means one of the bitterest of Southerners. The restoration of the Democracy to power in the National Capital will be the nearest possible approach to the triumph of the "lost cause," and the Bourbons in the South do not conceal their belief to that effect.

Democracy Rampant.

While there are many circumstances which are calculated to destroy any lingering hope that the electoral vote of New York may be given to Mr. Blaine, one thing pretty clearly indicates that it probably ought to be, and that is the violence with which the Democrats have met any questioning of the accuracy of their returns—and the distinct threats of a resort to force, to establish their claims. The Democratic National committee led the way in an incendiary appeal to the mob-spirit; and hundreds of Democratic speakers have echoed the threat to seize the Presidency by force, if the ballot fails them. Said Senator Vest at St. Louis: "We are determined to have Cleveland. The Democrats of the United States will rise and throttle the scoundrels who are plotting to rob them of their rights." John I. Martin made a fiery speech on the same occasion, saying: "Soon will be heard the tramp, tramp of the boys in gray." The Albany *Argus*, Mr. Cleveland's organ, opens an editorial with a call on the Democratic campaign clubs to be ready to fight. And in ninety second street, New York, the Democrats of the Harlem district have hung out an effigy of Mr. Blaine, to which they have attached the motto: "Cleveland or war." Many similar demonstrations, North and South, could be mentioned. These attempts to overawe Republicans by threats of violence, and to prevent any attempt to inquire into the legality of the alleged majority for Cleveland, are a distinct confession of weakness in their case. The man who knows that he has the law, the right and the majority on his side, does not need to threaten or resort to violence, mob rule or war.

The mob that cheered the New York *Times* and Independent journalism, on Thursday night, and clamored for the blood of Jay Gould, was plainly the same sort of a crowd, which burned colored orphan asylums, hung negro babies out of the fourth story windows, and hung inoffensive black men to lamp posts, in that city in 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE GROWS BUSY.

More Bills than Ever Before—Debate in the Senate upon the Orleans County Shire Question Selections from the Bills Introduced.

Tuesday was the busiest day the Legislature has yet seen. Eight bills were introduced in the Senate and thirty-two in the House, and a large amount of routine business was done. The annexation of "No Town" to Stockbridge became up as a special order in the House, and to-morrow the Orleans Shire removal bill will be debated in the Senate. In the House yesterday morning, Mr. Bailey of Wells River offered a joint resolution authorizing a joint assembly to-morrow afternoon, for the election of the Judges of the Supreme court. Mr. French of Woodstock moved to amend so as to make the resolution provide for the election of no more than six Judges, because there are bills now pending in the House affecting the number and salaries of the Judges. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Henry of Chester offered the amendment and it was lost. Mr. Clark of Halifax then fought the resolution; said that there was plenty of time to elect the judges, and that a bill might be passed cutting them down to five or even four. It was then lost—35 yeas to 31 nays. There is very little doubt of the House passing the six judges bill, when they get at it; but the salaries will not be raised.

The New State Library.

In the Senate the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a building to be used for a State library and other like purposes, also made a special order for the same time, was thoroughly discussed. Senator Ide in behalf of the bill very ably stated the urgent necessity of a building in which could be stored the books belonging to the State and now piled in the dome of the State House. He stated that the building which the bill contemplated would contain the minimum of expense, safety of the books, facility of warming during cold weather, convenience of reference and accessibility of the books. Senators Hebard and Chapin also favored the bill and thought that \$50,000 was as much as an appropriation for the State could now afford. Senators Field, Carney and Pillsbury opposed the bill on the ground that no definite plans had been submitted and it was taking a leap in the dark. The yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to four, after an amendment by Senator Ide, providing that the work on the building should be done by contract, and guarding against an expenditure in excess of the appropriation.

Orleans County Shire.

As was expected, a lively debate took place in the House, Tuesday forenoon, over the bill to remove the county buildings of Orleans county from Frisburgh to some point in the county on the line of the Passumpsic railroad. The battle was begun by Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the Baptist church at North Troy, the introducer of the original bill, for which the one under consideration was a substitute, reported by the joint special committee on the subject. The main difference between the two bills is that Mr. Parker's made the judges of the Supreme court a locating committee, whereas the substitute says that the locating committee shall be composed of three free men residing out of the county, to be selected by the Governor.

Col. Franklin of Newfane offered an amendment, providing that the locating committee should not act until a majority of the freemen voting in town meeting next March shall have voted in favor of removal. Col. Franklin's amendment was lost by a large majority and the third reading of the bill was ordered for to-morrow morning, with but few votes in the negative.

It is said that the vote against the bill would have been larger, had the yeas and nays been called. Several professors and preachers of economy would not have voted themselves on record as favoring the laying of a tax upon a county against its will. Judge Thompson, who resides in Frisburgh, will defend its rights in the Senate, and the fate of the bill is doubtful.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The Six Judges Bill Killed in the House as well as the Senate—Admission to the Reform School Considered in the Senate—Bills and Bills and Bills—Biennial Report of the Fish Commissioners.

Now the Legislature has fairly become warmed up. It works with a will, and transacts business with great celerity. The Senate debated the bill relating to the Reform School, which was drawn by Lieut. Gov. Ormsbee, and introduced by Senator Day from the committee, pretty much all the forenoon, and a good part of the afternoon, and ordered it to be heard to-morrow morning. The House followed the lead of the Senate in killing the six judges bill and both branches have adopted a joint resolution to hold a joint assembly for the election of judges next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. This time will be changed, to-day, for the joint assembly to hear the report of the locating committee to count the votes for county officers upon the contest over the shirevalty election in Bennington county, must be had at half past ten on Friday, and everything must give way to that.

Seven Judges to Stay.

As was telegraphed from Montpelier to the *Free Press* and *Times*, last Tuesday night, all the members of the judiciary committee of the House except Mr. Abell of West Haven reported, yesterday forenoon, through Mr. Dillingham of Waterbury, in favor of the bill introduced by Mr. Barrett of Rutland reducing the number of the judges of the Supreme court to six and increasing the annual salary of each to \$3000. This bill was drawn by Judge Veazey, of the Supreme court, and is said to be favored by at least one other judge—Judge Ross, who, with Judge Veazey, says that he can not afford to stay longer upon the bench, unless his salary is raised. After two ineffectual attempts had been made to make the bill a special order, one for this afternoon, and one to-morrow afternoon, it became evident that the House was bound to settle the question "once for all." Mr. Dillingham made a brief and candid statement of the reasons which actuated the committee in their decision to report favorably upon the bill. Then the battle began in earnest. Mr. Prouty of Newport, moved to amend the bill so as to leave the number of judges at seven. Mr. Barrett of Rutland, made a strong speech in support of the bill and against the amendment. He said that he had employed a great many men in his business, and he had made it a rule and found that it had ever rewarded him to select the best men and pay them liberally. He believed that the State should follow the same rule. He was satisfied that such men as we had now upon the bench were men worth \$3000 a year apiece. Mr. Prouty and Mr. Bailey of Wells River, supported Mr. Prouty's amendment, but it was lost by a large majority. The bill now encountered a foe who attacked its vitals with great vigor and skill. Hugh Henry of Chester offered an amendment, which would leave the salaries at \$2500, their

present sum. In its behalf he made the ablest speech of the session. Armed with statistics he showed that for half the pay the judges got now, men like Stephen Dimes, Nathaniel Phelps, Samuel Phelps and Isaac I. Redfield made the jurisprudence of Vermont illustrious. He showed that very few of the lawyers of the State earned \$2500 a year. He argued that there were judges who were performing for more pay, but some of them lived for 14 years upon it and had managed to be comfortable all the time. He said that if the bill should pass, it would not be long before the judges would be asking to have their number increased to seven and the \$3000 retained. He treated the suggestion that any of the judges would resign if their salary should not be increased, with contempt. "You could not fire them off the bench with a coluband," he remarked. Mr. Stickney of Bethel, replied to Mr. Henry and argued that the salaries should be raised, because the judges deserved to have them raised, and the State could afford to do it. He said that Isaac I. Redfield, Judge Poland and Judge Barrett had been forced to leave the bench because of the inadequacy of their salaries. Mr. Henry in his rejoinder, took issue with Mr. Stickney's historical statements, particularly in regard to Judge Barrett, and raised a bench storm, by remarking that it was not the smallness of his salary which caused Judge Barrett to leave the bench.

While the debate was still pending, a recess was taken for dinner. At the reassembly in the afternoon the discussion was resumed. Mr. Prouty moved that the bill be dismissed. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Pilling of Bennington, and Col. Franklin of Newfane, opposed the motion and advocated the bill. The yeas and nays were called and the bill was dismissed by a vote of 15 to 30. This result was very unexpected, and is a striking illustration of the necessity of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the election of a member of the Legislature to any office within its gift. It was the pledged friends of candidates for the sixth assistant judgeship who defeated the bill.

Report of the Fish Commissioners.

The Governor transmitted to the Speaker, yesterday, and the Speaker had before the House the biennial report of the fish commissioners, which is signed by Hon. Herbert Brainerd of St. Albans, and Dr. Abram A. Cutting, the State geologist. The House ordered the printing of 350 copies; but more will be needed. The commissioners say that they have consulted with the various fish commissioners of the New England States and Canada, as the law directs, and with them have decided to aid in the introduction of German carp into suitable waters, and 38 plants have been made in the State under the supervision of proper persons and ten public ponds have also been stocked privately, that as no fish worth catching are now caught it was thought if it was not known no one would attempt to fish them out.

Many questions asked by the people of the State have been answered in this report about the carp and their habits which will be of great aid to those desiring information. The prejudice existing against black bass is also discussed and directions given for catching the same when desired, that the feeling that they would bite be overcome. It is doubtless true as with any other fish, that they would be caught when proper means are used any better than picker trout, as you will never catch one of these when you are angling for the other, but proper manner of fishing is as sure of reward when fishing for black bass as any other.

The great call for the enforcement of the law and the means used to enforce it, are also stated. Mr. L. A. Drew captured 19 pound nets, 9 seals, 8pike nets and more than 100 gill nets used, contrary to law. Others have taken seals and are in violation of the law. The law has been greatly diminished. There is however need of a little additional legislation and a bill has been introduced for this purpose.

The Reform School.

The bill introduced by the committee on the Reform school created considerable discussion in the Senate yesterday. The bill as explained by Senator Day who championed it, makes the law applicable to girls as well as boys; allows boys and girls to be admitted to the privileges, advantages and benefits of the school without compensation, if the parents are too poor to bear half the expense, if the parents can satisfy the judge of probate and the trustees that the child is a pauper, by inclined and require the discipline of a reformatory institution; it protects the school against towns which desire to get rid of paupers and idiots by improper commitments; and provides that boys and girls must be sent to the school at the same age. The discussion arose chiefly upon that portion of the bill which requires the present law requiring towns to pay fifty cents a week for the support of children from each town who are sent to the school. The friends of the bill claimed that towns were lured by motives of economy to keep children out of the school, that ought to be there, until they had got beyond the age prescribed, and then they were sent to the New York House of Correction, at the expense of the State. Senators Chapin, Jones, Crary, Crary, Paul, Howe and Thompson opposed the bill. Senator Chapin thought that the law would have a tendency to fill the school with children who would be a great offset to those who did not have very good mothers, or poor though their mothers might be, there would be still less of motherly kindness at the Reform School. He said over twenty children under eight years of age, were sent to the school, who had no more love of crime than a name row. And the tide of the Reform School standing in the way of a mother to three or four hundred children, remained him of the law who tried to hover with out stretched arms to the children, who were which she had hatched. The motherly impulse was good but the shelter was spread out too thin and they pined away one by one and died.

The Senate took a recess to ask Lieut. Gov. Ormsbee to address them upon the bill. He said it was conceded that we had the best Reform school in the country, and he was sorry so much hostility was shown to a bill which former and present trustees alike were in favor of. The Dillinghams, who might be called the parents of the school, and former Governors also had urged that such a law be passed. Out of all the boys and girls sent out from the institution since the records were burned at Waterbury, not a single one had been sent to the school, but it was not better than three average citizens of the State, but such as they were, they were a unit in favor of the bill. In the afternoon the bill was ordered for a third reading upon a call for the yeas and nays by a vote of 17 to 11.

Important Bills.

The bill providing for the removal of the shiretown of Orleans county passed the House yesterday and will come up for debate in the Senate this afternoon as a special order.

The bill to annex a portion of what was formerly Parker's gore to the town of Stockbridge was read the third time and passed without debate in the House.